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# *Fifty-ninth Annual Report*

*of the*

## BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

1941-1942



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

WASHINGTON

D. C.




FIFTY-NINTH  
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE  
BUREAU OF  
AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE  
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

1941-1942



UNITED STATES  
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FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY

M. W. STIRLING, CHIEF

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report on the field researches, office work, and other operations of the Bureau of American Ethnology during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1942, conducted in accordance with the act of Congress of April 5, 1941, which provides “\* \* \* for continuing ethnological researches among the American Indians and the natives of Hawaii and the excavation and preservation of archeologic remains. \* \* \*”

During the fiscal year, the energies of the Bureau have been diverted to an increasing extent to activities concerned with the war effort. In particular, members of the Bureau staff have cooperated with the Ethnogeographic Board, and it is expected that diversion of effort in this direction will increase as the war continues. Activities concerned with Latin America have likewise been emphasized.

SYSTEMATIC RESEARCHES

M. W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau, left Washington for Mexico early in April 1942 in continuation of the program of work for the Smithsonian Institution-National Geographic Society archeological project in southern Mexico. A visit of 2 weeks was made to the site of La Venta in Tabasco, where Dr. Philip Drucker was conducting excavations on the same project. From La Venta, Mr. Stirling went to Tuxtla Gutierrez in Chiapas in order to attend the archeological conference held under the sponsorship of the Sociedad Mexicana de Antropología. While in Chiapas opportunity was taken to visit villages of the Zoque, Tzotzil, and Chamula Indians. A trip was also made to the ancient Maya ruins of Palenque, where a week was spent at the site. Mr. Stirling returned to Washington early in June.

The remainder of the year was spent in Washington administering the affairs of the Bureau and in the preparation of reports dealing with the work in Mexico.

Dr. John R. Swanton, ethnologist, devoted the greater part of the fiscal year to digesting and carding the extant materials in the language of the Timucua Indians of Florida, a language which passed out of existence early in the eighteenth century. He also devoted some time to the revision of a large general paper on the Indians of North

America. This manuscript has not been submitted for publication as, owing to its size, there is little likelihood of its being printed in the near future. A brief paper was prepared on *The Evolution of Nations*, and this was published in the series of *War Background Studies* of the Smithsonian Institution.

Dr. Swanton has also continued to serve as the representative of the Institution on the United States Board of Geographical Names.

Dr. John P. Harrington, ethnologist, conducted field work during the year on two problems involving linguistic studies of Aleut, the language of the islands between Asia and America, and of Athapascan, the language of the northern Rockies, of a large part of the Pacific coast, and of the southern deserts. He left Washington in August 1941 to visit the Aleutian Islands, where he was fortunate enough to secure the services of Ivan Yatchmeneff, son of the Unalaska chief. The Aleuts consist of three divisions, popularly known as Unalaskans, Atkans, and Attuans, but all of them are under the Unalaska chief. Working on St. Paul Island, famous as the breeding place of the fur seal, and elsewhere, he made a complete study of the sounds and grammar of the language, with the result that it proved to be a penetrant from the American side, a typically American language of eastern origin, which has penetrated westward never quite to cross the Aleutian Chain. The Unalaska dialect is related to and undoubtedly derived from the language of the Alaska peninsula. The fact that the Chain was occupied by an American language is important because of its possible fundamental relationship to the Athapascan stock of inland Alaska.

A byproduct of the field studies was the obtaining of a probable etymology of the name "Aleut" which differs from those previously offered by other investigators. The name is still pronounced with three syllables in Russian, as Al-e-ut, and is the same as the tribal name "Aglimyut," in modern usage applied to a Bristol Bay tribe. The name of the high hill on St. George Island also omits the interior *m*, just as it is omitted in the word "Aleut." Early Russian usage took over the name with inclusive application, which later became crystallized into application to speakers of the Aleut language alone, although the Kodiak Islanders are still spoken of in Russian and Aleut as the Kodiak Aleuts, even at the present day.

Following the Aleutian work, Dr. Harrington proceeded to British Columbia, where he undertook studies of the relationship of Navaho and Apache with the Athapascan stock of the northernmost Rocky Mountains. This relationship was first reported by Horatio Hale and by William Turner. In British Columbia Dr. Harrington recovered traditions that the Chilcotin language had formerly occupied the Nicola Valley, and was able to obtain a large number of Chilcotin



words in that region, handed down in individual families. Following this lead, he was able to discover individuals who had in their remote youth actually spoken the extinct Kwalhioqua and Tlatskanai dialects of Washington and Oregon, and to recover vocabularies of these with all their original phonetics. He also recorded the tradition that the Upper Umpqua language of what is now the vicinity of Roseburg, Oreg., had come from the Kwalhioqua. The Roseburg language is related to the languages of the Rogue River region of southern Oregon and those of northern California. In confirmation of these findings, he obtained the tradition that the Blue Lake Indians had come from the south bend of the Smith River, far to the north. Dr. Harrington has traced the Chilcotin or Chilco language all the way from Lake Chilcotin, which drains into the Fraser River, to the head of Eel River in northern California. This work has demonstrated that the Eel River language is merely a Chilco dialect which has drifted south. The exact provenience of these southern tongues is Dr. Harrington's present goal.

At the beginning of the fiscal year Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., was engaged in archeological excavations at a site on the north rim of the Staked Plains, 10½ miles south of the town of San Jon, N. Mex. These investigations were continued until September 6. The work produced evidence for an interesting sequence of projectile points and other artifact types and new information on some phases of the aboriginal occupation of that portion of the Southwest. The oldest archeological material present was found to be in association with bones from an extinct species of bison and in the same stratum as mammoth remains. Indications are that, although from a different complex, this material probably dates from about the end of the Folsom horizon some 10,000 to 15,000 years ago. Between this level and the next in the series there was a gap of an, as yet, undetermined although appreciable length of time. During this interval the large bison were replaced by a smaller species, the modern buffalo. From the start of the second stage down to protohistoric times there was no break in the occupation of the area investigated, and the points and artifacts were found to progress from forms similar to those found in the Texas area to the east to those commonly associated with late sites in many parts of the country. The specimens from the second level belong to the so-called Yuma category, and the evidence from San Jon indicates that chronologically they are much later than hitherto supposed. The artifacts from the late horizon show that several different Indian groups used that area as hunting territory. In the light of present knowledge, however, it is not possible to identify the specific groups from the artifact types.

In keeping with the Smithsonian Institution's policy of cooperation with and aid to other institutions, Dr. Roberts took leave from July 28 to August 9 to give a series of lectures on Southwestern archeology and to direct student excavations at the University of New Mexico Field Session in the Chaco Canyon, N. Mex. During his absence, the work at San Jon was continued under the supervision of Eugene C. Worman, Jr., of the department of anthropology, Harvard University. From the Chaco Canyon, Dr. Roberts returned to San Jon, and, upon completion of the work there, returned to Washington.

The fall and winter months were spent in regular office routine; in the preparation of a manuscript entitled "Archeological and Geological Investigations in the San Jon District, Eastern New Mexico" for publication in the Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections; in library researches for information for and sponsoring programs on Carthage, Zebulon M. Pike, and Babylon for "The World Is Yours" broadcasts; in organizing air-raid protection groups for the Smithsonian building and serving as building warden under the Public Buildings Administration Civilian Defense program; and in assisting in the preparation of material for evacuation to storage places outside of Washington.

On June 27 Dr. Roberts left Washington for Newcastle, Wyo., to inspect a site on the Cheyenne River where animal bones and artifacts were reported to be eroding from a gully bank and possible valuable information was in danger of being lost through the action of natural agencies. This investigation was just starting at the close of the fiscal year.

Dr. Julian H. Steward, anthropologist, continued his activities as editor of the Handbook of South American Indians. On September 2, 1941, Dr. A. Métraux was appointed to assist Dr. Steward in the preparation of the Handbook.

At the end of the fiscal year, completed manuscripts totaling about 600,000 words had been received from approximately 90 contributors. Half of the contributions are from Latin American scientists, while the remainder are from North American specialists on Middle and South American Indian tribes. The very important tribal map covering a large portion of South America was completed for the Handbook by Curt Nimuendaju and is now in Dr. Steward's hands. A collection of photographs of South American Indians was begun, and between 4,000 and 5,000 bibliographic items had been assembled.

From February to May 1942, Dr. Steward visited Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Chile, where he conferred with Latin American anthropologists and arranged for their cooperation in matters pertaining to the Handbook. He also discussed plans for the formation

of an "inter-American anthropological and geographic society," for the development of cooperative anthropological and geographic research, and for the expansion of the exchange of publications. During this visit, Dr. Steward was made an honorary member of Academia Guaraní of Paraguay and Sociedad de Antropología de Argentina.

Dr. Steward has also served during the year as a member of the Policy Board of the American Indian Institute, the Advisory Board Strategic Index, and Publications Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies.

During the past fiscal year, Dr. Henry B. Collins, Jr., ethnologist, continued with the study of archeological materials from prehistoric Eskimo village sites around Bering Strait. In April he presented a paper at the annual meeting of the American Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia, in which he discussed the relationships between prehistoric Eskimo culture and recently described Neolithic remains from the Lake Baikal region, southern Siberia, which have been regarded as the source of the basic American Indian culture. The paper, which is to be published in somewhat expanded form in the Proceedings of the Society, points out a number of close resemblances between the oldest Eskimo cultures—which probably date from around the beginning of the Christian era—and the Siberian Neolithic. The older stages of culture elsewhere in America, such as Folsom and Sandia, exhibit no such resemblances; it seems unlikely, therefore, that the Siberian Neolithic was the reservoir from which American culture in general was derived.

In the latter part of the fiscal year, Dr. Collins devoted considerable time to work in connection with the war effort, including the preparation of illustrated reports on various strategic areas. Preparation was also begun on a general paper on Alaska for the Smithsonian War Background Studies.

Dr. William N. Fenton, associate anthropologist, devoted the summer months of 1941 to the preparation of an introduction to his materials on Iroquois medical botany. Since a surprising number of Indian herbs have been taken into our pharmacopoeia, it was decided to publish the section on Contacts between Iroquois Herbalism and Colonial Medicine, a unit of itself, as an article in the appendix to the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1941, reserving the balance of the study for a longer monograph.

In November, Dr. Fenton went to Brantford, Ontario, to work with Simeon Gibson of Six Nations Reserve at translating Onondaga texts bearing on the Iroquois League which his father, Chief John A. Gibson, had dictated to the late J. N. B. Hewitt. Of these the principal manuscript is a 189-page version in Onondaga of the "Deganawi'dah" legend of the founding of the Iroquois confederacy. Some 13 years later,



Chief Gibson dictated a longer version of the same legend to Dr. Alexander Goldenweiser, and this manuscript was turned over to Dr. Fenton some years ago by its collector. A translation of the Hewitt manuscript was completed in the field, and this has been reworked in part during the winter. Plans were made to translate the Goldenweiser manuscript during the ensuing year.

Two other research projects continued through the year. New materials were discovered by Dr. Fenton's collaborators in a study of Cornplanter's Senecas on the upper Allegheny River, mentioned in the report of last year, and the search for journals of the Quaker missions after 1798 has continued with some success. In this work Dr. Fenton acknowledges the labors of Messrs. M. E. Deardorff, of Warren, Pa., and C. E. Congdon, of Salamanca, N. Y., in transcribing manuscript sources and collecting much new material in the field.

The second project was conceived several years ago to fulfill a growing need among Americanists for an English edition of J. F. Lafitau's important but now rare *Moeurs des Sauvages Ameriquains* (2 vols., Paris, 1724). Dr. Elizabeth L. Moore, of Parkersburg, W. Va., one-time member of the French department at St. Lawrence University, has undertaken the translation, and at the end of the year had completed, under Dr. Fenton's direction, the translation of those sections in volume 1 which include Lafitau's observations of the American savages at his mission among the Mohawks of Caughnawaga and the Abenaki of nearby St. Francis, omitting for the most part long extracts from contemporary and earlier works that Lafitau felt obliged to copy. In order to conserve the Bureau's copy of this rare work, a microfilm copy was made, which is fortunate since the original library copy has been evacuated for the duration.

Early in March Dr. Fenton commenced compiling, with the help of Drs. Métraux, Collins, and Steward, a cumulative list of anthropologists arriving in Washington for war work and the agencies in which they were employed.

Following appointment to the Smithsonian War Committee on April 1, a large proportion of Dr. Fenton's time and efforts have gone into the work of the Committee, of which he has served as secretary. At his suggestion the Committee drafted and distributed questionnaires soliciting basic data for "A roster of personnel, world travel, and special knowledge available to war agencies at the Smithsonian Institution," and by early June the roster had been ushered through a preliminary and a first edition. The Smithsonian roster was patterned after personnel lists of the Oceania committee of the old "Ethnographic Board" of the National Research Council, and through these contacts the Smithsonian participated in setting up the Ethnogeographic Board. At the end of the fiscal year Dr. Fenton was detailed to act

as an assistant to the director of the Board, Dr. William Duncan Strong.

During the year, Dr. Fenton delivered several illustrated lectures presenting some of the results of his studies of Iroquois culture.

At the end of the fiscal year a manuscript entitled "Songs from the Iroquois Longhouse; Program Notes for an Album of American Indian Music from the Eastern Woodlands" was accepted for publication by the Institution to accompany an album of phonograph records by the same title which the Archive of American Folk Song, Library of Congress, is bringing out as volume 6 of Folk Music of the United States.

Dr. Philip Drucker, assistant anthropologist, devoted the first half of the fiscal year to analysis of the pottery collections made in 1941 by the Smithsonian Institution-National Geographic Society expedition at Cerro de las Mesas, Veracruz, Mexico, and the preparation of a report on this material, Ceramic Stratigraphy at Cerro de las Mesas, Veracruz. Thanks to the cooperation of the Department of Archeology of the Mexican Government, he was able to study comparative collections of materials stored in the Museo Nacional de Mexico from adjacent regions, which greatly facilitated the placing of the Cerro de las Mesas culture. It was found that this site was occupied from a time level corresponding to that of Teotihuacán III of the Highland cultures until shortly before the Spanish conquest. The Ninth Cycle dates discovered in 1940 probably belong to the early period of occupation at Cerro de las Mesas. Of added interest is the fact that these dates are not only of importance to the archeology of the Gulf Coast, but in addition are the first actual carved dates even indirectly referable to the important center of civilization of the Mexican Highland, Teotihuacán. Following the period of Teotihuacán influence, a new set of influences appeared, probably an actual immigration, of Mixtecan people who brought with them their pottery craft, so that during the Upper Period at Cerro de las Mesas great quantities of Mixtecan-type (Cholultecan) wares were made. The modern designation of this coastal region as the "Mistequilla," incidentally, thus may be seen to be a well-based ethnic identification.

In the latter part of January, Dr. Drucker set out for the site of La Venta, in northwest Tabasco, where discoveries in 1940 indicated the importance of the place as an ancient ceremonial center. Excavations were carried out, aimed primarily at recovering stratigraphic material for the analysis and placing of the site in relation to the Tres Zapotes and Cerro de las Mesas "pottery yardsticks" established in former years, and for comparisons with material from more distant sites as well. Toward the end of the season some exploratory excavations were undertaken in structures at the site, especially in the large ceremonial



patio. These efforts were rewarded by the finding of an elaborate tomb of basalt columns, and a number of pieces of small but exquisitely carved jade. Most of these jade pieces represent the little-known art style often designated "Olmec," and are among the first of such objects to have been scientifically excavated. Their study will be important in defining and placing this art in its proper cultural context.

At the conclusion of the work, the materials were brought to Mexico City, where a division was made with the Department of Archeology of the Mexican Government. The entire body of stratigraphic materials, and a part of the remaining objects, were then shipped to Washington for purposes of study.

#### SPECIAL RESEARCHES

At the beginning of the fiscal year, Miss Frances Densmore, a collaborator of the Bureau, began the recording of Omaha songs at Macy, Nebr., on the Omaha Reservation. Musical studies had been made among the Omaha by Miss Alice C. Fletcher prior to 1893, and Miss Densmore wished, if possible, to contact singers who had recorded for Miss Fletcher and also to obtain duplicate recordings for comparative purposes. Among the older Indians, Miss Densmore located three singers, Edward Cline, Benjamin Parker, and Mattie Merrick White Parker, from whom songs had been obtained by Miss Fletcher. Miss Densmore recorded 32 songs from this group, including several which had been sung for Miss Fletcher. Joseph Hamilton and Henry J. Springer, who had been too young to sing for Miss Fletcher, were familiar with the songs of old war societies and recorded 33 songs. A third group comprised younger men, George R. Phillips, Robert Dale, and John G. Miller, from whom 6 songs connected with the first World War were obtained.

Some of Miss Fletcher's published Omaha songs were played on a piano and were recognized by the Indians as having been recorded for her. Miss Densmore obtained new recordings of these which were transcribed and compared with the versions presented by Miss Fletcher. It was noted that while the general effect of each melody is the same in both versions, differences are rather marked. An adequate comparison of the singing of these songs in the two periods of time could be made only if the original recordings were available for comparison with the records made in 1941. In contrast to the differences in these serious songs, it was said that the song of the hand game, presented by Miss Fletcher, is in use at the present time. This was re-recorded for the present work, and the two versions differ only in the omission in the new recording of a few bytones. From this it appears that songs in common use are preserved among the Omaha without change, while songs connected with ancient cus-

toms or ceremonies, which have not been sung for many years, are being forgotten and will soon disappear.

Miss Densmore also obtained from Benjamin Parker a description and a model of an old type of drum. In former times the cylinder of this drum was a charred log, preferably of oak or elm. The lower head was of hide from the lower part of a buffalo's neck, and the upper head, which was struck, was made of deer hide or the hide from a hindquarter of an elk. These heads were laced together with buffalo thongs and tightened with bits of wood in the lacing, a custom not observed previously among the Indians.

During the year Miss Densmore arranged in final order 245 songs to accompany her manuscript on Seminole music and revised portions of the text to conform to this arrangement of the material.

In December 1941 Miss Densmore was appointed as consultant at The National Archives for work in connection with the Smithsonian-Densmore collection of sound recordings of American Indian music, and during the ensuing months she was engaged in planning the organization of the collection.

#### EDITORIAL WORK AND PUBLICATIONS

The editorial work of the Bureau has continued during the year under the immediate direction of the editor, M. Helen Palmer. There were issued one Annual Report and three Bulletins, as follows:

Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, 1940-1941. 13 pp.

Bulletin 129. An archeological survey of Pickwick Basin in the adjacent portions of the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, by William S. Webb and David L. DeJarnette. With additions by Walter B. Jones, J. P. E. Morrison, Marshall T. Newman and Charles E. Snow, and William G. Haag. 536 pp., 316 pls., 99 text figs.

Bulletin 130. Archeological investigations at Buena Vista Lake, Kern County, California, by Waldo R. Wedel. With appendix, Skeletal remains from the Buena Vista sites, California, by T. D. Stewart. 194 pp., 57 pls., 19 text figs.

Bulletin 131. Peachtree Mound and village site, Cherokee County, North Carolina, by Frank M. Setzler and Jesse D. Jennings. With appendix, Skeletal remains from the Peachtree Site, North Carolina, by T. D. Stewart. 103 pp., 50 pls., 12 text figs.

The following Bulletins were in press at the close of the fiscal year:

Bulletin 132. Source material on the history and ethnology of the Caddo Indians, by John R. Swanton.

Bulletin 133. Anthropological papers, numbers 19-26:

No. 19. A search for songs among the Chitimacha Indians in Louisiana, by Frances Densmore.

No. 20. Archeological survey on the northern Northwest Coast, by Philip Drucker.

- No. 21. Some notes on a few sites in Beaufort County, South Carolina, by Regina Flannery.
- No. 22. An analysis and interpretation of the ceramic remains from two sites near Beaufort, South Carolina, by James B. Griffin.
- No. 23. The eastern Cherokees, by William Harlen Gilbert, Jr.
- No. 24. Aconite poison whaling in Asia and America: An Aleutian transfer to the New World, by Robert F. Heizer.
- No. 25. The Carrier Indians of the Bulkley River: Their social and religious life, by Diamond Jenness.
- No. 26. The quipu and Peruvian civilization, by John R. Swanton.
- Bulletin 134. Native tribes of eastern Bolivia and western Matto Grosso, by Alfred Métraux.
- Bulletin 135. Origin myth of Acoma and other records, by Matthew W. Stirling.
- Bulletin 136. Anthropological papers, numbers 27-32:
- No. 27. Music of the Indians of British Columbia, by Frances Densmore.
- No. 28. Choctaw music, by Frances Densmore.
- No. 29. Some ethnological data concerning one hundred Yucatan plants, by Morris Steggerda.
- No. 30. A description of 30 towns in Yucatan, 1937-39, with introductory and explanatory remarks, by Morris Steggerda.
- No. 31. Some western Shoshoni myths, by Julian H. Steward.
- No. 32. New material from Acoma, by Leslie A. White.
- Bulletin 137. The Indians of the Southeastern United States, by John R. Swanton.

Publications distributed totaled 11,631.

#### LIBRARY

There has been no change in the library staff during the fiscal year. Accessions during the fiscal year totaled 350. Volumes received by exchange have fallen off sharply owing to the war, which has practically stopped exchange except from Great Britain and her possessions and from South America. Several new exchange sets have been started during the year.

The reclassification of the library is practically completed. The foreign society transactions and the foreign periodicals have been reshelfed and a temporary shelflist made. The publications of Indian schools and missions have been classified, reshelfed, and a temporary shelflist made. All available Library of Congress cards for periodicals in our collection have been obtained, and these cards have been sorted and will be prepared as soon as time permits.

The rare-book collection has been classified, reshelfed, and shelf-listed, and Library of Congress cards were obtained for nearly all this collection. About 600 volumes of the rare-book collection were packed for shipment to war storage in April.

New books received during the year have been classified and shelf-listed and are now on the shelf. The usual work of recording new



periodicals and society transactions and examining them for material of interest and for book reviews has been kept up to date.

A beginning has been made on bringing analytical entries up to date. The American Anthropologist, American Journal of Physical Anthropology, American Antiquity, and other important sets have been brought up to date with main cards only. Other sets and subject entries remain to be done.

The librarian attended the meetings of the Inter-American Bibliographical and Library Society in February 1942, and assisted in the formation of a Map and Geography group in the Washington chapter of the Special Libraries Association. Talks by the librarian on the library and the rare-book collection were given before the Map group of the Special Libraries Association on January 6, 1942, and before the Museum group on March 10, 1942.

#### ILLUSTRATIONS

During the year Mr. E. G. Cassedy, illustrator, continued the preparation of illustrations, maps, and drawings for the publications of the Bureau and for those of other branches of the Institution.

#### COLLECTIONS

Collections transferred by the Bureau of American Ethnology to the Department of Anthropology, United States National Museum, during the fiscal year were as follows:

*Accession  
No.*

161294. Cult objects from voodoo shrines in the region of Croix des Bouquets near Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and a small lot of archeological objects from Tortuga Island off the north coast of Haiti; collected by Dr. A. Métraux during the summer of 1941.
162205. Archeological materials from Ventura, Santa Barbara, Inyo, and Kern Counties, Calif., collected by Dr. W. D. Strong in 1934.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

During the course of the year information was furnished by members of the Bureau staff in reply to numerous inquiries concerning the North American Indians, both past and present, and the Mexican peoples of the prehistoric and early historic periods. Various specimens sent to the Bureau were identified and data on them furnished for their owners.

*Personnel.*—Dr. Philip Drucker was appointed on August 1, 1941, as assistant anthropologist; Dr. Alfred Métraux was appointed on September 2, 1941, as anthropologist; Miss Ethelwyn E. Carter was appointed on September 2, 1941, as assistant clerk-stenographer in connection with the preparation of the Handbook of South American

Indians; Mrs. Catherine M. Phillips, junior stenographer, was promoted to assistant clerk-stenographer on January 16, 1942, in the editorial division, Smithsonian Institution, and Mrs. Ruth S. Abramson was appointed on March 12, 1942, to fill this vacancy; W. B. Greenwood was transferred on February 12, 1942, to the United States National Museum, and on April 1, 1942, was reassigned to his former position in the Bureau library.

Respectfully submitted.

M. W. STIRLING, *Chief*.

Dr. C. G. ABBOT,

*Secretary, Smithsonian Institution.*













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